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FRENCH GOVERNMENT AFTER SYNDICALISTS

Discovers an Organization
Which Plans Destruction
of Social Institutions.

LOOK INTO MEMBERSHIP
Society Said to Be Composed
of Secretaries of Trade
Unions.

By GEORGES DUFRESNE.
Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—No more difficult task confronts the French government than that of dealing with the syndicalist movement, which has been the cause of innumerable upheavals in France during last year, but the task is made somewhat easier because the syndicalists have alienated sympathies by treacherously planning against France and with the new wave of patriotism which has swept the country, no crime is considered more heinous than treason.

Ordered to investigate the character motives and actions of the syndicalists M. Drioux, the well known judge, has discovered that behind the unions there is an organization whose object is to destroy social institutions and to prepare a civil war in case of an European conflagration.

Relationship Is Shown.

Having made this discovery, the examining magistrate now claims the application of the particular article in the penal code which applies to attempts made against the safety of the state. The prosecution of young syndicalists as the result of the anti-war demonstrations led M. Drioux to inquire into the real motives of these groups. The group of syndicalists is, it seems, composed of secretaries of trade unions affiliated with the General Confederation of Labor. It defends no trade interests, but only prepares revolutionary and anarchistic conferences where "sabotage" of railways and mobilization is advocated. In case of mobilization the aim of the syndicalists is to counsel insurrection.

The magisterial inquiry opened after the arrest of the young syndicalists

ber 16 showed that there were relations between organizations which were apparently independent, and the General Confederation of Labor. It was found that the strike cards which were seized had been issued by the secretaries of the Union of Syndicates. These two men have been summoned before Magistrou, who has charged them with conspiring against the government of the state. Other revolutionary leaders will be called before the magistrate. The authorities are determined to get at the bottom of the anti-militarist campaign which is doing so much harm among the young workmen in the country.

There is a sequel to the false alarm which resulted in eleven cantons being mobilized. The soldier Claudin, who was the first to be mobilized, stationed in the Stainville quarter of Arracourt, had been promoted to be a soldier of the first class, but the postmaster who read too rapidly the official dispatch he received, had removed him from his present position without, however, suffering any reduction in salary. The dispatch he had received referred to a maneuver in mobilization. But he in consequence, had been removed from his position, everybody was talking of war at the time.

The council of discipline, before whom the postmaster was brought, considered that he had been guilty of a crime and that removal was demanded. The unfortunate man had been suspended as the result of his error, but the council disapproved of this step. And so he will be permitted to remain in his position until a new verdict is found for him.

The postmaster's blunder is regarded as a happy one. "It shows us," says the *Figaro*, "what will be the attitude of the people in the event of a revolution." The point is declared. No one had doubted their patriotism. But there are things which one likes to learn, and therefore this blunder must not be deplored too much.

Investigate Dope Habit.

The police are continuing their investigations into the morphine habit, which, it is now admitted, is more prevalent than was at first supposed. The young man who caused the death of a professor of French at Budapest had declared that he obtained his morphine from a poet residing in Neuilly. At the poet's house two bottles of morphine were found. When questioned, he said that the fatal dose of morphine had been stolen from him. He explained that the drug had been supplied to him by prescription. The doctor's name on this prescription led to the discovery of the druggist who had supplied the morphine.

The question which M. Chemenon is trying to solve is whether a druggist

has a right to sell morphine on presentation of a prescription. The doctor who signed the prescription will now be called upon to offer an explanation. Not only those who are addicted to morphine taken by injection, but those who take cocaine, are to be searched for. The authorities mean to trace the sources of supply. It is hinted that they have information which shows that the injection of heroinous drugs is resorted to on a large scale.